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**NOTICE**

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**THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES** bereaved and represented in Newport by Mr. J. W. Langley, deceased, having been transferred his policies and renewals in the same written at this office, where terms and settlements can be made:—

Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.  
Quaca Ins. Co. of London.  
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.  
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh.  
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Northern Assurance Co. of London.

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Slattery Ins. Co. of N. York. \$200,000.

is	American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2.25
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two	Phoenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4.25
a	Imperial Ins. Co. of London	2.25
half	Guardian Ins. Co. of London	1.75
the	Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	1.75
for	British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	1.75
	Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5.25
	Queen Ins. Co. of London	7.25

Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.....	5
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edin- burgh.....	5
Northern Assurance Co. of London.....	5
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**BULL & WARD**

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## An Old Colonial Battlefield.

Probably few of those who have occasion to ferry between New York and Boston on the "Shore Line" are aware that their trials pass over a few miles of a most interesting colonial battlefield. On a little island in the center of a vast swamp, and about two miles southwest of what is now Kingston, Rhode Island, on Sunday, the 10th of December, 1675, an army of New England Indians, one thousand strong, under command of Governor Winslow, of Plymouth, attacked an apparently unfortified Narragansett tribe of Indians. This was the decisive battle of King Philip's war. Mr. Fiske in his scholarly book, "The Beginnings of New England," says of the results of the battle:

"This headlong overthrow of the Narragansett power completely changed the face of things. The question was no longer whether the red men could possibly succeed in making New England too hot for the white men, but simply how long it would take the white men to exterminate the red men." And considering the fact that the supremacy of the white men was not secured until the late of the century, it is not surprising that the struggle with the proud and resentful son of Manassah, and considering further the great interest of our country in the possession of a battle site with the slightest claim to age, it is certainly not surprising that a greater popular regard ought to be shown for this old battlefield, which calls to mind the days of the second Charles, and the grim Puritan, and the red men who tinged our early New England history with so much romance. Indeed, we are not justified in thinking that Rhode Island ought at least to honor with a monument the spot where the dusky followers of Canonicus came to grief?

One Saturday, in the early summer, when the warmth of our regard for the romance was equalled only by the fierce blaze of the July sun, we made a pilgrimage to the scene of the fight, where, to quote Professor Fiske again, "the grim and wrathful Puritan as he swung his heavy cutlass thought of Saul and Agag, and spared not." After alighting at the Kingston station, our first inquiry was to our conductor of the foot of our rail was directed to a young blacksmith. His answer was discouraging, and somewhat suggestive of Hamlet's observation concerning "Imperious Caesar, dead and turned to clay," etc. "Never heard of King Philip's war, and guess you're mistaken about a battle ever having been fought in this neighborhood." Our next inquiry was of the general station agent, and led to the result, "He had often visited the island in his boyhood, and soon gave us ample directions as to its location. Lifting a carriage, in a half hour we were at the residence of Mr. John C. Clarke, the possessor of the island. The house of this gentleman, which stands in a somewhat secluded spot, is of stone, and the name of the place, "Cogniac," which, with the date 1691, is cut into a tablet beside the front entrance, perpetuates the memory of the son of Canonicus, who was the original owner of all the land in the vicinity. The farm has been in the possession of Mr. Clarke's family for considerably over a century, and his title to it extends back to Canonicus.

With a lot of twelve or fourteen for a guide, and provided with a stout pair of rubber boots, we were soon on our way into the swamp. The first quarter of a mile was through the meadows, and with the odor of the mown hay and glimmering with the dew-drops. Then we plunged by an Indian footpath into the great swamp. Well does Bancroft call it a "hideous swamp." It consists of about two thousand acres. Most of the year it is entirely under water, and in the driest seasons the path leads through extensive patches of mud. After proceeding about a mile, pushing aside at almost every step the blueberry bushes, which were covered with their redness by copiously sprinkling us with dew, and here and there starting a willow, partridge, which, with a frightened "whirr," started across our way, we finally reached our destination. It is simply an oblong piece of tillable land about six acres in extent, and called an island because its soil lies three or four feet above the surrounding level. About 1710 the grandfather of the present owner plowed the island, and planted it with corn, and a few years later numerous relics of the great fight were found. Since then the ground has been practically untouched, and it is now covered by small trees and various kinds of underbrush.

There is no mistake about the identity of the spot; and so as we stand silently in the great solitude we have abundant opportunity to call up in imagination the terrible scene of carnage that some of your ancestor oaks may in their infancy have looked upon that Sunday afternoon. Two hundred and sixteen years ago. The island precisely meets the description given of it by the plucky but slightly exaggerative Colonel Church, who fought in the battle, and a curious old reprint of whose "History of King Philip's War" we found in the Providence Athenaeum. There on the east flows the Shickanum brook, and there on the west is the Narragansett river. In ponder north-east corner the whites fought their battle; and there on the south-east corner the Narragansett Indians were existing traces of the great fight which, after the battle was over, consumed the wigwams and the tribe's entire winter supply of Indian corn. The soil is simply black at this point with charcoal, several good sized pieces of which we carried away with us.

We were shown by Mr. Clarke a large number of relics of the fight which had been found at various times in the island. Among them are stone pipes, stone pebbles, stone hatchets, pieces of wampum, and several hundred arrowheads, spearheads and battle-axes. Perhaps the most curious was a large silver spoon of antique pattern and Dutch manufacture. What a story it might tell if it could speak! How did it come to be lost in that battle? Perhaps it was the property of some Indian, or perhaps it was a relic of the Narragansett tribe who perished that day. It is not improbable that it made the voyage on the "Mayflower" fifty years before the battle. But to our mind, the most remarkable relic is a kernel of charred Indian corn, several specimens of which were shown us. Mr. Clarke informed us that the excavating for relics several years ago he found in one place about a peck of corn, charred in the husk, and which he had turned over to the Narragansett tribe. It is not unlikely that other relics are yet to be found in this soil. Our youthful guide told us that a visitor from Providence spent an entire day recently excavating for relics, and felt quite rewarded by discovering at last an old rusty flint-knife, which he bore away with him in triumph. "Do many people visit this spot?" was one of the questions. "Oh, no," was the reply; "only perhaps one or two persons in the course of a year."

This is not the place to give a sketch of the "swampy soil," but it may not be amiss to recall several well known facts concerning it. The chief of the Narragansett Canonicus, after forming an alliance with Metacomb, or "Philip," then at war with the colonists, on learning that the troops of Governor Winslow were marching against him, repaired with his entire tribe, men, women and children, consisting of not far from two thousand, to the swamp, to what we have described. It proved to be a trap that he had arranged for himself, and walked into it. At least one thousand of the tribe were put to the sword on that memorable Sunday afternoon "till the sun went down behind a dull, gray cloud." About one fourth of the plucky soldiers of Winslow were either killed or wounded. Canonicus with some of his people escaped; but they were hunted down by the wolves through out the country, and in a short time no trace of the tribe was left on the earth. —[New York Independent.]

## Recipes for the Table.

**OATMEAL GRUEL.**—Mix one tablespoonful of oatmeal to a smooth paste with a little cold water. Pour this into one pint of boiling water; let it boil for one hour. Sweeten it and serve it with toast. Some prefer a little salt.

**CHICKEN SOUP (WITH CORN-STARCH).**—A pint of boiling water, two tablespoonfuls of corn-starch, the juice of two lemons and a half orange, half a lemon, a cupful of sugar. Remove when cooked thick, and add three whites of eggs when a little cool.

**CHERRY TALES.**—Stew your cherries with sugar in the proportion of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, and merely enough water to melt the sugar. When the fruit is done set them away to get cold. Make some shells of puff paste and fill with the fruit.

**Waffles.**—One pint flour, one teaspoon baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, four eggs, 12 cups milk, one tablespoon butter melted. Mix in the order given, add the beaten yolks with the milk, then the melted butter, and the whites last. Bake on hot, well-greased waffle-irons.

**Stewed Apples.**—Stewed dried apples soft, in as little water as possible, sweeten to taste and add a few strips of orange peel or one slice of lemon; flavor with a very little spice. Put all through a coarse sieve, sweeten and season before putting into the vinegar; stir in a beaten egg. Bake with two crusts, rolled thin, and warm it slightly before eating.

**Baked Apple Pudding.**—The yolks of four eggs, six large plump raisins, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one half cup of sugar, the juice and half the peel of one lemon. Beat the sugar and butter to a cream, stir in the yolks and lemon with the grated apples. Pour in a cupful of milk and bake. Whip the whites and add them last. Grate a little nutmeg over the top. Eat cold with cream.

**Stewed Clams.**—Wash the clams, put them in a hot and cover them closely; set them near the fire, and as soon as they begin to open, take them out of the shell; drain them, and to a pint of clams add half a pint of water, one ounce of butter rolled in flour, cayenne pepper and salt to the taste, let them stew ten minutes. Just before they are to be dished add one gill of cream.

**Parker Oysters.**—Drain the oysters free from all liquor, put them in a colander, and allow one or two quarts of cold water to simply run through them. Have ready a sheet-iron pan hissing hot. Throw in the oysters, shake for a moment, and to each add two ounces of butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and a palatable seasoning of pepper. With a wooden spoon stir until they boil, and serve immediately.

**CRACK CORN-STARCH PUDDING.**—Put a pint of milk in a double boiler. Measure four even tablespoonfuls of corn starch, moistened with a little cold milk; add this to the hot milk; add a half-cup of sugar, and a dash of salt; stir constantly for five minutes, then take from the fire; add hastily the beaten whites of four eggs, a teaspoonful of vanilla, and turn into a mold to cool. Serve with the custard made from the yolks of the eggs poured around.

**DRAWN BUTTER SACK.**—One pint hot water or white stock, one-half cup butter, scant, two tablespoonfuls salt, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half saltspoon pepper. Put half the butter in a saucepan; be careful not to let it become brown; when melted, add the dry flour, and mix well. Add the hot water, a little at a time, and stir rapidly as it thickens. When perfectly smooth, add the sugar, salt and pepper, and stir a piece at a time, and stir till it is absorbed. Add the salt and pepper. When carefully made, this sauce should be free from lumps; but if not smooth, strain it before serving.

**PARKER HOTTE ROLLS.**—Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, three-quarters of a teaspoon of good yeast, one cup of shortening in one quart of warm milk, four quarts of flour before sifting. Put on the milk to scald, add the butter while hot. Then let this cool, and mix in enough sugar, salt and yeast, and set it to rise. When light, add the rest of the flour and knead in a loaf, let rise again, then cut out and put in a greased pan, and let them rise again; when light, bake in a moderately hot oven. If wanted for breakfast, mix them at night, but if for tea mix them in the morning.

**ILLUSTRATION.**—One quart stock, one pint mixed vegetables, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half saltspoon pepper. Cut the celery into thin slices, the turnip into quarter-inch dice, and the carrot into three-quarters by one-eighth inch strips or straws, using only the inner part of the carrot and turnip into quarter-inch slices and then into fancy shapes with small vegetable cutters. Cover with boiling water, add half a teaspoon of salt, and cook until soft, but not long enough to destroy their shapes. Let the quart of stock come to a boil; add the vegetables, the water, and more salt if necessary; serve hot. In spring and summer use asparagus, peas and string beans. It is quite important that the vegetables should be small and of uniform thickness; but, if any are larger, they should be cut into smaller pieces.

**HOUSEHOLD FANCY WORK.**  
Cast on 34 stitches; knit once across plain.  
1st row—Knit 2, over, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, over, knit 1, over, narrow, over twice, narrow, twice (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
2d row—Knit 13, knit 1, knit 2, knit 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, twice, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, 4 times, over, knit 2.  
3d row—Knit 16, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
4th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
5th row—Knit 17, knit 1, knit 2, knit 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, twice, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, 4 times, over, knit 2.  
6th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
7th row—Knit 18, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
8th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
9th row—Knit 19, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
10th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
11th row—Knit 20, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
12th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
13th row—Knit 21, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
14th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
15th row—Knit 22, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
16th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
17th row—Knit 23, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
18th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
19th row—Knit 24, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
20th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
21st row—Knit 25, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
22nd row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
23rd row—Knit 26, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
24th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
25th row—Knit 27, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
26th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
27th row—Knit 28, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
28th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
29th row—Knit 29, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
30th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
31st row—Knit 30, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
32nd row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
33rd row—Knit 31, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
34th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
35th row—Knit 32, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
36th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
37th row—Knit 33, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
38th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
39th row—Knit 34, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
40th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
41st row—Knit 35, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
42nd row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
43rd row—Knit 36, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
44th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
45th row—Knit 37, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
46th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
47th row—Knit 38, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
48th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
49th row—Knit 39, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
50th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
51st row—Knit 40, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
52nd row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
53rd row—Knit 41, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
54th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
55th row—Knit 42, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
56th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
57th row—Knit 43, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
58th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
59th row—Knit 44, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
60th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
61st row—Knit 45, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
62nd row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
63rd row—Knit 46, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
64th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
65th row—Knit 47, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
66th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
67th row—Knit 48, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
68th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
69th row—Knit 49, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
70th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
71st row—Knit 50, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
72nd row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
73rd row—Knit 51, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
74th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
75th row—Knit 52, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
76th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
77th row—Knit 53, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
78th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
79th row—Knit 54, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
80th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
81st row—Knit 55, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
82nd row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
83rd row—Knit 56, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
84th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
85th row—Knit 57, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
86th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
87th row—Knit 58, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
88th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
89th row—Knit 59, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
90th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
91st row—Knit 60, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
92nd row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
93rd row—Knit 61, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
94th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
95th row—Knit 62, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
96th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
97th row—Knit 63, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
98th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.  
99th row—Knit 64, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.  
100th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

agras, peas and string beans. It is quite important that the vegetables should be small and of uniform thickness; but, if any are larger, they should be cut into smaller pieces.

## Household Fancy Work.

Cast on 34 stitches; knit once across plain.

1st row—Knit 2, over, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, over, knit 1, over, narrow, over twice, narrow, twice (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.

2d row—Knit 13, knit 1, knit 2, knit 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, twice, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, 4 times, over, knit 2.

3d row—Knit 16, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.

4th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.

5th row—Knit 17, knit 1, knit 2, knit 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, twice, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, 4 times, over, knit 2.

6th row—Knit 18, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.

7th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.

8th row—Knit 19, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.

9th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.

10th row—Knit 20, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.

11th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.

12th row—Knit 21, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.

13th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.

14th row—Knit 22, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.

15th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow), twice, knit 4 (over, narrow), 4 times, over, knit 2.

16th row—Knit 23, over, narrow, knit 4, knit 1 (knit 1, knit 1) twice, knit 4, knit 2.

17th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, throw slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, narrow (over twice, narrow),



## Clothing.

**W. H. ASHLEY & Co.,**  
The popular and reliable Clothiers, again present for inspection a stock of  
**MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS',**  
—AND—  
**CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,**  
—IN THE—  
**LATEST STYLES**  
—AND AT—  
**LOWEST PRICES.**

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Fall River, Mass.

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**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
Franklin Street,  
ONE DOOR ABOVE THAMES STREET.  
Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats a Specialty.  
Lives of every description made to order  
A NEW LINE OF  
**Seasonable Goods**  
JUN 20 1891. 1-23

**Spring Suits**

Just received a nice line of  
SPRING SUITS for

**MEN,**  
**YOUTHS,**  
—AND—  
**BOYS.**

**A FULL LINE**  
—OF—  
**SPRING HATS**

JUST RECEIVED.

**J. E. Seabury,**  
318 & 220 Thames-st.

**CLOTHING!!**

I would call attention to my stock of

**OVERCOATS,**

—AND—

**SUITS,**

which is the largest and best I have ever had. Also a large stock of

**NECKWEAR**

Just received.

**JAMES P. TAYLOR'S,**

189 THAMES STREET.

**Special Bargains!**

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

**Fall and Winter Woolens**

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do to offer to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

**McLENNAN BROTHERS,**  
184 Thames Street,  
MERCURY BUILDING.

**NEW**  
**Spring Woolens.**

**HENRY D. SPOONER,**

**200 THAMES STREET.**

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**EASELS!**

EASEL and PICTURE for \$3  
156 Thames Street.  
**STAFFORD BRYER.**

A NEW LINE OF  
**CARPETS**  
—AT—  
**M. Cottrell's.**

NEW STYLES IN  
Chamber Furniture  
NEW LINE OF  
**PAPER HANGINGS**

Furniture of all Descriptions,  
Carpets, Oil Cloths and  
Mattings.

**M. COTTRELL,**  
COTTRELL BLOCK,  
11-14 Next to the Post Office.

**New Carpets**

—AND—

**Wall Papers.**

We are daily receiving new carpets and wall papers and are prepared to show a fine line of

**New Patterns.**

**Prices as low as**

**Anywhere.**

**W. C. Cozzens & Co.,**

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**FOR SALE**

**OR EXCHANGE.**

**One-Horse Lumber Wagon,**

**LOW GEAR for one or two**

**horses, LIGHT EXPRESS**

**OR ORDER WAGON,**

**PONY PHAETON.**

All of which are second-hand articles taken in trade, but are in excellent order.

**H. A. Thorndike,**

65 & 67 Bridge Street

**NOTICE.**

If you want purity and richness of flavor, you should try the celebrated

**OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR**

**Price \$1.25 per bottle—Full quart.**

For sale by

**SAYER BROS.,**

**SOLE AGENTS.**



**WE WILL NOT** promise the performance of miracles for the sake of inducing people to purchase our medicines, or claim supernatural foresight for the Indian; but we do claim, and easily prove, that through the medium of the Indian, Nature has outdone science in producing the most thorough

**Blood Purifier**  
and alternative the world has ever known—a simple compound of herbs, roots, and barks, called

**Kickapoo Indian Sagwa**  
harmless as water, yet powerful and sure in effect.

It is the original Indian remedy for the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels in various diseases for a hundred years of use. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

**Kickapoo Indian Cough Cure**  
Sure and quick relief from coughs and colds. 50 cents.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Farmers and Gardeners' ATTENTION**

Having again secured a large stock of  
**HENRY C. ANTHONY'S**  
Garden and Vegetable Seeds,

I would respectfully notify the public that this is the only place in Newport where these superior seeds can be obtained. All orders entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. I would especially call the attention of the public to the superior and best

**ONION SEED AND SWEET CORN,**  
which are pronounced the best in the market.

**A. A. BARKER,**  
Dealer in Groceries, Grain, Farming Utensils, etc.  
182 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

**Christmas Goods.**

**OPENING**

**DEC. 9.**

Fine Imported Chocolate and other Confectionery from Mr. Frank Hohrloch, supplier to the Imperial Court of Germany.

—ALSO—  
Imported French and German Baskets

of the finest patterns are to be sold at very low prices at

**S. Koschny's,**  
230 & 232 Thames St.

**Extra Inducement**

**KIN CHUN TEA**

**Before the People**

**GIVE AWAY**

**THE HANDSOMEST**

**Pony Team**

**Value \$1,000.00.**  
**John B. DeBlois & Son.**

percent. of the total revenue.

Those of our passengers who went on shore had to land in the surf and be carried to dry land on the backs of the natives, reminding me of Block Island scenes 50 years ago.

At noon orders were given to clear the decks of natives, who seemed reluctant to lose so good an opportunity to turn an occasion of ropes, and soon we were underway for Calcutta. Our evenings were very pleasant, as we had several excellent pianists among our young lady passengers, and the captain would join us and sing with excellent voice and expression.

I omitted to mention that at 7 A. M., Christmas morning, in accordance with notice previously given, a clergyman administered waters and wine to all the communicants present at his devotional service. When all had been served, he drank the remainder of the wine, 19 mouthfuls.

On the 27th we listened to a fine discourse by another minister, a Mr. Lingle, from St. John vi:12. After the sermon a collection was taken for poor and disabled seamen in a London hospital.

That evening at 10 o'clock we took a pilot, and entered the mouth of the Hooghly river, 90 miles below Calcutta. We had to lay by until daylight, and even then, with the wind blowing fresh, we had to move very cautiously, for shoals make and disappear here faster than in the Mississippi. We passed one dangerous shoal called the "James and Mary," from the wreck of the Royal James and Mary here in 1691. Many other vessels have been wrecked here, for the current sweeps and eddies with terrific velocity, their deep windows and dead-eyes were all closed, we were, anchors were kept ready to let go instantly, and men stood by the boats ready to lower. But when the leadman called "by the mark seven," things were restored to their usual condition, and the more timid among our passengers breathed freely once more.

At 3 P. M. we were at our wharf in Calcutta, where each received a package of letters from home, which we read as we rode to Spencer's Hotel, 3 1/2 miles from the wharf. All this distance the banks were lined with vessels, many of them sailing vessels, and all floated their national flags at the peaks; but here, as at every other Asiatic port we have visited, the American flag was conspicuous from its absence, for not one was to be seen. I am yet to see the stars and stripes for the fourth time since leaving Salem, Mass. Surely this thing ought not to be.

Here is a city of 540,000 people with only two first class hotels. Of these, one, the Great Eastern, is larger than the Ocean House or the Ocean View, but it ranks far lower than either in the estimation of the traveling public. The table and cooking we found to be very fair in Japan; in Calcutta both were poor, and the service miserable even in Hong Kong. In Calcutta one had difficulty in getting served at all, judging from our experience, and even when you do get something, it is not in tempting shape and is unpalatable. Meat and pastry are poor, and the biscuit would make good stone hammers. If provided with oak handles strong enough to be in keeping. I think they must put muck-lago or glue into the dough sometimes, or else they never could keep them up to such a high standard of toughness.

On most of the steamers we have sailed on, table, cooking and service are excellent. They need two or three good Yankee hotel keepers in Asia to act as missionaries in the business and set the pace. There is surely a broad field of usefulness there for somebody. The first night in Calcutta the hotels were crowded, and some of our party had to sleep on the steamer. At 4:30 P. M. Dec. 31, we left the Sealdah station, Calcutta terminus of Eastern Bengal State R. R., for Darjeeling. While waiting for first-class cars, we saw four Hindoos coming with a palanquin having a large piece of white canvas on the top. The palanquin was set down close to a car door, and the canvas drawn so as to make a covered passage to the car. We saw that the occupants were a lady and her two boys, whom the public must not gaze upon. We kept our eyes on the canvas, however, and when one of the ladies stepped out, it was evident she wore no clothing below the knee. At Darjeeling we had to cross the Ganges river in a ferry boat, a distance of 2 1/2 miles, and those ladies were carried on board the boat in the same way, remaining in the palanquin until they reached the shore. The ladies were in the palanquin as before. On reaching our "resorted cars," we prepared to make things as comfortable as possible; resolved that, if we could not have American Pullmans, we would improvise the next best thing. The sleeping cars here have simply a hinged shelf let down for the upper berth, the board being merely "lined" with one thickness of cloth, while the bottom is the cushion you sit on by day. The road furnishes nothing else, so we governed ourselves accordingly.

How far the Rajah traveled I do not know, but he was not on board at 8:00 o'clock next morning when we breakfasted at Siliguri. Here we changed to the mountain railway, on which the grades are steeper than I ever saw before where cogged rails were not used. The length of this line is 85 miles and the total ascent is 7,200 feet, nearly a mile and a half. For half this distance the road passes along a comparative plain, so one can see that the mountain grades must be very steep. The latter portion, the Darjeeling Himalayan railway proper, is one of the engineering wonders of the world. The gauge is 2 feet, and the steel rails, weighing 40 pounds, to the yard, are laid on a bed of stone. The bed of the road was formerly a mountain cart-road which cost \$30,000 per mile. The speed is 1 mile an hour, and the ascent about 1,000 feet in that distance. The air grows noticeably cooler as we proceed. Seven miles beyond Siliguri the track pursues a serpentine course that is often bewildering in its sinuosity. Sometimes you see the track hundreds of feet below, and wonder where the cars will be on which your engine must have ascended. Here we roll under a bridge, and then, after describing a circle, cross

the same bridge. In several places even curves have seemed impossible, as the road takes the shape of a capital Z. We run along one end and a little by on a siding, then back up the middle line and again a little by, and then go ahead on the other end, having gained 20 or 30 feet in altitude by the process.

Around, above, below, all this while may seem such massive mountain scenery as only the Himalayas can afford. Clouds meeting mountain peaks, deep green forests covering the precipitous slopes, and torrents dashing into fathomless depths, abound on every side; while into the far distance behind us stretches the plain of Terai—an evergreen sea of vegetation flecked with the white caps of tea blossoms. Like the Allegheny mountains upon the Rockies in such a way as to proportionally magnify but still preserve the peculiarly beautiful White mountain scenery, and you have the landscape before us.

We took this at Kurseong at 2 P. M., and the young American lady who took pay for the dinner remarked pleasantly that we might not see Everest and other high peaks at their best, as they had been more or less covered with clouds for several days. We soon entered a cloudy region, and for ten miles we rode amid most weird effects of cloud and sunshine alternating among the giant hills. We soon climbed above the clouds, and then came views which I must leave to the imagination or memory of the reader. How strange it seemed, when we reached the Woodland Hotel, to go up to coal fires and warm our hands just as if we were not in tropical Asia!

Saturday morning, Jan. 2, we watch the sun rise over Kichapoo (28,150 ft.) Jann (25,304 ft.) and Kanchi (24,015 ft.). They are some 40 miles distant to the northwest, but in this dense every mile of distance "lands enchantment to the view." We gazed long upon the "cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces" standing forth against the horizon, "calm, cold, stately, sublime in their immutability, jawe-inspiring in their loneliness."

Later the clouds began to gather, so we did not drive seven miles to see Mt. Everest, as we would surely have done had there seemed a reasonable prospect of getting so desirable a view.

How the natives gathered around us wherever we went in our "jims" and chairs, and what a variety of wares they display! But be careful not to offer them over a third of their price, and judge of value by your own eye and the advice of known friends. Among many other Hindu notions exhibited today was a brass instrument of the shape of a common wooden top. It was a "jamas" praying wheel, hollow, with a printed or written prayer inside. One must spin it, they said, and say "Om, Mani Padmi, Om," and the more times you repeat this useful phrase, the better effect it will have upon you. We saw many natives, later, spinning wheels and muttering away as if for dear life; so, concluding that it has at least the merit of home popularity, I bought one which I hope in time to place at the service of some of our good Baptist people on Block Island.

Here are Hindus, Lohapas, Humsas, Nepalese, Burmese, Hindus, and Mohammedans, and they ask you to buy not only goods and fabrics, but also butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables, sheep, pigs, goats, soothing syrups and hair dyes, tea, pickles, jams, sundries, canned meats and other supplies. One of the bazaar expenses for sale comes in great variety, praying wheels of different patents, tom-toms made of human skulls, trumpets from thigh-bones, lamps, censers, bells, metal images of Buddha, brass cups, various weapons, and beautiful brass, buttermilk and butter. What long lines can possibly want of some of these things is beyond my comprehension, and yet we are told that occasional sales are made of even the oddest of the articles named.

Want of space forbids mention of the many interesting buildings we saw here, the magnificent Hotel Garden, the strange cemetery, the arsenal and the museum. We retired early, to be on hand when the sun should again light the towering peaks of the Himalayas. We were not disappointed, for at 6:30 we saw the huge pinnacles slumbering in the pale blue of this frosty sky, the clouds repelling far below along the lower slopes. Soon the sun poured his glorious rays upon the summits, which shone in dazzling whiteness, contrasted strongly with the dark shadows of the ravines, and the pearl and pink, the washed gold, the copper and the ruby playing upon the cloud masses beneath. Every outline was startlingly distinct, and all was glorified in the matchless hues and tints born of the sun's bright rays. If, while looking at it through a powerful telescope, one should see the round full harvest moon suddenly leap 200,000 miles toward the earth, he would feel much as we did gazing at these grand hills as they stood to almost stupor out from the landscape to stand us, so sharply out was every outline and detail. We had eyes for nothing else until eleven o'clock, when our train left for Calcutta. The sun favored us nearly all the way, and it hardly seemed as if we had been on board an hour when daylight began to fade.

(To be continued.)

—One hundred destitute negro families on their way to Africa are stranded in New York. That brassy ringling, enough means a country night. Olive Johnson's Andryne Liniment.

Ex Senator Fair, of California, has made a will bequeathing half a million dollars to churches.

Dropped on sugar, children love to take Johnson's Andryne Liniment for coughs and colds.

The claims of the Baltimore sailors against the Chilean government amount to upwards of \$1,250,000.

Congestions and pneumonia may often be prevented by using Johnson's Andryne Liniment.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from her nose. Two physicians prescribed this without benefit. I tried Dr. J. C. Cream's Balm, and, much to our surprise, there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Balm and in a short time the discharge was cured. —O. A. Curry, Corning, N. Y.

**The Dearest Spot**  
on Earth

is the spot that's washed out without Pearline. It costs in clothes, in the rubbing and scrubbing that wears them out quickly; it takes twice the time, and it's expensive washing before you get through with it—and the cost comes home to you, no matter who does the work.

Pearline saves money by saving work, wear, and time. It hurts nothing; washes and cleans everything. It costs no more than common soap, but it does more. It's cheap to begin with—but it's cheapest in the end.

Beware of imitations of PEARLINE which are being peddled from JAMES PYLE, New York

**For Sale.**  
**30,000**  
**California Privets**  
For Hedges,

at reduced prices, corner Forest Avenue and West Main Road, Middletown.

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**BEST MADE**

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Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin and Quinine.

Recognized by the medical profession as the most reliable preparation of Cod Liver Oil in the market. In cases of obstinate cold or lung affection it is used with the best results.

**Sore Throat Cure**  
An excellent remedy in inflamed conditions of the nose and throat.

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In these chocolates the bitter taste of Quinine is thoroughly disguised, while the medicinal value is not impaired.

**Ellixir of Gentian and Iron**  
This preparation contains Iron in its most effective form, combined with a carefully prepared Ellixir of Gentian. As a tonic and appetizer it is unequaled.

**Large Discounts.**  
My entire stock of Pictures, Frames and Goods of Every Description at 25 per cent. discount for the remainder of the month.

**ARNOLD'S ART STORE,**  
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**"Don't Have ter,"**

**WE DO**  
Sell the New Castle Hams.

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**Cigar Cabinets.**  
Air-tight cabinets holding 50 cigars.

**ENGLISH**  
**Briar Pipes**  
with coin silver mountings. Finest imported goods. Headquarters for

**FINE GOODS**  
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**J.D. Richardson & Co.,**  
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**30,000**  
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